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Englisch

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Englisch (*Englisch*, ['ɛŋglɪʃ]) is the version of the English language in my Magna Terra timeline. Due to the Western Roman Empire never falling, there is no Norman Invasion of 1066, leading to English evolving much more like the continental languages, albeit with some archaic features and more Celtic and Norse influence.

Contents

1. Alphabet
   1.1. Diagraphs
2. Pronunciation
   2.1. Consonants
   2.2. Vowels
   2.3. Diphthongs
3. Nouns
   3.1. Masculine
   3.2. Neuter
   3.3. Feminine
4. Pronouns
   4.1. Personal pronouns
      4.1.1. First person
      4.1.2. Second person
      4.1.3. Third person
   4.2. Indefinite Pronouns
   4.3. Indefinite Pronouns with Adjective Endings
   4.4. Interrogative Pronouns
5. Articles
   5.1. Definite article
   5.2. Indefinite article
   5.3. This/These
   5.4. The same, the very same
6. Adjectives
   6.1. Strong endings
   6.2. Weak endings
   6.3. Comparison
   6.4. Word formation: adjective endings
   6.5. Swadesh List
7. Verbs
   7.1. Weak verbs
   7.2. Past tense of weak verbs
   7.3. Irregular Weak Verbs
   7.4. Strong Verbs
      7.4.1. Type 1
8. Example text
   8.1. Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
      8.1.1. ***Ȝemæn Anemning þem Mennischen***

Righten
8.2. The Lord's Prayer
8.3. Articles

Alphabet

Letter	Name	Pronunciation	Sounds	Notes
A, a	A	/a:/	/a(:)/, /æ/	
Æ, æ	Æsch	/ɛ:ʃ/	/ɛ:/	
B, b	Bee	/be:/	/b/	
C, c	Cee	/t͡se:/	/t͡s/	
D, d	Dee	/de:/	/d/	
E, e	E	/e:/	/e(:)/, /ɛ/, /ə/	
F, f	Ef	/ɛf/	/f/, /v/	/f/ at the beginning or end of words; /v/ in the middle of words and sometimes the end of words
G, g	Ge	/gə/	/g/	
H, h	Haa	/ha:/	/h/	
I, i	I	/i:/	/ɪ/, /i:/	
J, j	Ʒot	/jɔt/	/j/	used only in loanwords; otherwise, use *ʒ*
K, k	Kaa	/ka:/	/k/	
L, l	El	/ɛl/	/l/	
M, m	Em	/ɛm/	/m/	
N, n	En	/ɛn/	/n/	
O, o	O	/o:/	/ɔ(:)/, /o(:)/	
P, p	Pee	/pe:/	/p/	
Q, q	Ku	/ku/	/kw/	used in loanwords
R, r	Er	/ɛɹ/	/ɹ/	
S, s	Es	/ɛs/	/s/, /z/	

T, t	Tee	/te:/	/t/	
U, u	U	/u:/	/u(:)/	
V, v	Vee	/ve:/	/v/	used in loanwords
W, w	Wee	/we:/	/w/	
X, x	Ex	/ɛks/	/ks/	
Y, y	Ypsilon	/ˈyp.sɪˌlɔn/	/y(:)/	
Z, z	Zet	/zɛt/	/z/	used in loanwords
Ʒ, ʒ	Ʒogh	/jɔx/	/j/	/j/
Þ, þ	Þorn	/θoɹn/	/θ/, /ð/	used only in the start of words
Ð, ð	Þat	/ðæt/	/θ/, /ð/	used only in the middle or end of words

Diagraphs

Diagraph	Pronunciation	Notes
aa	/a:/	Used to represent the long "a" vowel
ai	/aj/	
au	/au/	Used very rarely
bb	/b/	Used when succeeding a short vowel
bd	/d/, /bd/	Used only in Greek loanwords when initial; represents /bd/ when not initial
ch[1]	/tʃ/	
dd	/d/	Used when succeeding a short vowel
dg	/dʒ/	
ff	/f/	Used in the middle of words to show it makes the /f/ sound and not the /v/ sound
ee	/e:/	Used to represent the long "e" vowel
ei	/ɛi/	Formerly /i:/, changed during the Great Vowel Shift
eʒ	/ɛj/	
ew	/ɛw/	

gg	/g/	Used when succeeding a short vowel
gh	/x/, /ç/	
hw	/hw/	
ie	/i/, /iː/	Used at the end of words; an evolution of Old English *-ig*.
kk	/k/	Used when succeeding a short vowel
kn	/kn/	
kw	/kw/	
ll	/l/	Used when succeeding a short vowel
mm	/m/	Used when succeeding a short vowel
ng	/ŋ/, /ŋg/	
nn	/n/	Used when succeeding a short vowel
oo	/oː/, /ɔː/	Used to represent the long "o" vowel
ou	/œ/	Used in words that used to have <u> in the middle of words. Due to the great vowel shift, this vowel evolved from /u/ into /œ/, and the spelling was changed to <ou> to account for this.
oʒ	/ɔj/	
pp	/p/	Used when succeeding a short vowel
ph	/f/	Used only in loanwords from Greek or names of Egyptian (Coptic) cities
qu	/kw/	Used only in Latin loanwords
sch	/ʃ/	
tt	/t/	Used when succeeding a short vowel
th	/t/	Used in loanwords from Latin and Greek
ugh	/ux/	

Pronunciation

Consonants

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal

Nasal		m			n			ŋ	
Plosive		p b			t d			k g	(ʔ)
Affricate						tʃ dʒ			
Fricative			f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ			
Approximant	**Central**				(r)	ɹ	j	x	h
	Lateral				l				

Vowels

	Front		**Central**		**Back**	
	Short	**Long**	**Short**	**Long**	**Short**	**Long**
Close	ɪ y i	i: y:			u	u:
Close-Mid				ø:		
Mid	e ɛ	e: ɛ:	ə ɔ	ɔ:	o	o:
Open-Mid			œ			
Open	æ		a	a:		

Diphthongs

letter/diagraph	ai	ie	eʒ	au	oʒ	ei
pronunciation	/aj/	/i/, /iː/	/ɛj/	/au/	/ɔj/	/ɛi/

Nouns

Nouns in Englisch, like German, have three genders: masculine (*wereleich*), feminine (*weifleich*), and neuter (*nauðer*)

Masculine

Masculine nouns use the definite article **þe** and describe male things and objects (*werker, maker, planter*, etc.), and words ending in *-dom, -els, -haad, -ing, eð*. The gender on objects is arbitrary, so it doesn't need to be memorized.

-	**singular**	**plural**
nominative	-	-es
genitive	-(e)s	-es
dative	-(e)	-en
accusative	-	es

- An example of this would be the word **haam**, *home* in the singular: *haam, haames*; plural: *haames,*

haame, haamen

Neuter

Neuter nouns use the definite article **þat** and describe children (*child, bern*, etc.), and words ending in *-en, -el, -inkel*. The gender on objects is arbitrary, so it doesn't need to be memorized.

-	singular	plural
nominative	-	-e/-er
genitive	-(e)s	-e/-er
dative	-(e)	-en/-ern
accusative	-	-e/-er

For example, the word **strand**, *beach, strand* in the singular: *strand, strandes, strand*; plural: *strand, strande, stranden*

Feminine

Feminine nouns use the definite article **þe** and describe female things and objects (*werkren, makester, plantester*, etc.), and words ending in *-ester, -en, -ness, -ing*. The gender on objects is arbitrary, so it doesn't need to be memorized.

-	singular	plural
nominative		-e/-en
genitive		-e/-en
dative		-en
accusative		-e/-en

For example, the word **frowe**, *woman* singular: *frowe, frowen*; plural: *frowen, frowene*

Pronouns

Pronouns in Englisch operate like any other language, replacing the nouns already mentioned and indicates the speaker, and one to who you speak.

Personal pronouns

First person

These are pronouns including the speaker, i.e., I, we two, and we.

OTL English first person pronouns			
_	singular	dual	plural
nominative	I	we two	we
genitive	my	our two's	our
dative	to/for me	to/for us two	to/for us
accusative	me	us two	us

Englisch first person pronouns

_	singular	dual	plural
nominative	ich	wit	we
genitive	mein	unker	user
dative	me	unk	us
accusative	mek	unkit	usich

Second person

The second person is to who you're speaking; you/thou, ye two, and ye.

_	singular	dual	plural
nominative	þu	ȝit	ȝe
genitive	þein	inker	ȝuer
dative	þie	ink	ȝu
accusative	þek	inkit	ȝuich

Third person

The third person is whoever you're talking about; that person over there.

_	He	She	It	They
nominative	he	sche	it	hie
genitive	his	her	his	hir
dative	him	her	him	hem
accusative	hin	sche	it	hie

Indefinite Pronouns

These indicate someone unknown or unnamed to the speaker or person spoken to.

- anyone, anything: *æniman, æniðing*
- each/everyone, each/everything (individually): *æchman, æchðing*
- each/every one, each/every thing (as a group, together): *ȝeman, ȝeðing*
- no one, nothing: *naman, naðing*
- someone, something: *sumaan, sumðing*
- anything: *eniðing*
- nothing: *naðing*

Indefinite Pronouns with Adjective Endings

These are words that function like pronouns, but have adjective endings.

- each: *æch*
- each of two, both (individually): *æðer*
- both, each of two (as a group, together): *ȝehwæðer*
- each, every, any: *ȝehwelch*
- neither of two: *nauðer*

Interrogative Pronouns

These are question words, used when asking for information from someone.

_	Who?	What?
nominative	hwa	hwat
genitive	hwas	hwas
dative	hwam	hwam
accusative	hwem	hwat

-	Which of two? (m)
nominative	hwæðer
genitive	hwæðeres
dative	hwæðeren
accusative	hwæðeren/hwæðer

	Which of many?			
-	**masculine**	**feminine**	**neuter**	**plural**
nominative	hwelch	hwelche	hwelch	hwelche
genitive	hwelches	hwelcher	hwelches	hwelcher
dative	hwelchen	hwelcher	hwelchen	hwelchen
accusative	hwelchen	hwelche	hwelch	hwelche

It is important to note that hwæðer and hwelch are used with 2 and more than 2 things, respectively.

- *Hwæðeren schyrte schal ich bydgen?* Which shirt (of two) should I buy?
- *Hwelch teidwrit schulde ich ræden?* Which magazine (of many) should I read?

Articles

Definite article

The definite article changes form based on the gender of the noun before it. OTL English's translation would be "the, that".

-	**masculine**	**feminine**	**neuter**	**plural**
nominative	þe	þe	þat	þa
genitive	þas	þer	þas	þar
dative	þem	þer	þem	þen
accusative	þen	þa	þat	þa

Indefinite article

This translates to OTL English "a, an".

-	**masculine**	**feminine**	**neuter**	**plural**
nominative	aan	ane	aan	ane

genitive	aanes	aner	aanes	aner
dative	anen	aner	anen	anen
accusative	anen	ane	aan	ane

This/These

This translates to OTL English "this, these". An adjective following this is in the weak form. In a stressed form, meaning "this one here is directly in front of me" or "this is the one we have been discussing just now" you would write "þis, þas".

This/These

-	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
nominative	þis	þisse	þis	þas
genitive	þisses	þisse	þisses	þisse
dative	þissen	þisse	þissen	þissen
accusative	þisen	þas	þis	þas

The same, the very same

The same

-	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
nominative	þe ilke	þe ilken	þat ilke	þe ilken
genitive	þes ilken	þer ilken	þes ilken	þer ilken
dative	þem ilken	þer ilken	þem ilken	þen ilken
accusative	þen ilken	þe ilken	þat ilke	þe ilken

The very same

-	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
nominative	þe selfe	þe selfe	þat selfe	þe selfen
genitive	þes selfen	þer selfen	þes selfen	þer selfen
dative	þem selfen	þer selfen	þem selfen	þen selfen
accusative	þen selfen	þe selfe	þat selfe	þe selfe

Adjectives

Strong endings

Adjectives add endings to tell their function in a sentence. When standing before a noun, they add strong endings.

Strong adjective endings

-	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
nominative	-	-e	-	-e
genitive	-es	-er	-es	-er
dative	-en	-er	-en	-en
accusative	-en	-e	-	-e

- Example: *staan* (stone), *greet staan* (big stone), *ʒung child* (young child), *ʒunges mædens* (of a young girl), *alden man* (to an old person (male or female), *kalde daʒe* (cold days)

Weak endings

Weak endings occur after an article having an ending that is placed before a noun. This is before the words *þe, þe, mein, þein, aan, þis*.

	Weak adjective endings			
-	**masculine**	**feminine**	**neuter**	**plural**
nominative	-e	-e	-e	-en
genitive	-en	-en	-en	-en
dative	-en	-en	-en	-en
accusative	-en	-e	-e	-en

- Example: *þe staan -> þe greene staan*; *þat mæden -> þat ʒunge maden*: *þe frowe -> mid þe wlitiyen frowe*

Comparison

For all adjectives, comparison is made adding the suffixes *-er* and *-est*. For example:

- *ʒemæn, ʒemæner, ʒemænst-* (common, commoner, commonest)
- *deir, deirer, deirst* (dear, dearer, dearest)

Some adjectives have irregular compound forms, with an umlaut. They are single-syllable, and are quite common:

- *fer, firer, first* (far)
- *greet, griter, gritst* (great, big)
- *ʒung, ʒynger, ʒyngst* (young)
- *schort, schoerter, schoertst* (short)

A small number of adjectives have a completely different comparative/superlative form than the positive:

- *good, better, best* (good, better, best)
- *lytel, læs, læst* (little, less, least)
- *michel, maare, maast* (much, more, most)
- *yfel, wurs, wurst* (evil, bad), worse, worst)

Word formation: adjective endings

To make new adjectives, you can use a set of adjective suffixes to nouns, forming new words:

- ber - *bearing, having*; ex: *lightber* "light-bearing", *hornbere* "having horns"
- en - *made of X*; ex: *wuden* "wooden", *skinnen* "made of skins", *gylden* "golden"
- ern - *in the direction of X*; ex: *norðern* "northern", *suðern* "soutern", *western* "western", *eestern* "eastern"
- fast - *fast, fixed, firm*; ex: *menskfast* "firm in honor, virtuous", *eerendfast* "fixed in an errand"
- fald - *X-fold, X-times*; ex: *aanfald* "onefold, one time, single", *twafald* "twofold, two times, double"
- full - *full*
- ich - *y, having the quality of X*; ex: *ʒeðyldich* "patient"
- ight - more emphatic version of *ich*, noting a higher degree of the trait; ex: *ʒeðyldight* "more patient"
- isch - *having the trait of X, -ish*; ex: *childisch* "childish"
- leich - *X-like*; ex: *childleich* "childlike"
- leik - Alternate form of *-leich*, ex: *wunderleik* "wonderly"
- læs - *X-less*; *aarlæs* "honorless/honourless"
- el - forms adjectives from form, -ive; *sprechen -> sprechel* "talkative", *etten -> ettel* "voracious"
- sum - *in X manner, in the manner of X*
- ward - *notes position or direction, ward*; ex: *foreward* "forward"

- wende - *forms adjectives from nouns and other adjectives*

Swadesh List

No.	English[W]	Englisch
1	**I**	ich
2	**you (singular)**	þu (informal), 3u (formal)
3	**he**	he
4	**we**	we
5	**you (plural)**	3e, 3ewich
6	**they**	hie
7	**this**	þis
8	**that**	þat
9	**here**	heer
10	**there**	þar
11	**who**	hwa
12	**what**	hwat
13	**where**	hweer
14	**when**	hwanne
15	**how**	hou
16	**not**	naght
17	**all**	all
18	**many**	manie
19	**some**	sum
20	**few**	feew
21	**other**	oðer
22	**one**	aan
23	**two**	twa
24	**three**	þrei
25	**four**	feer

26	**five**	feif
27	**big**	greet
28	**long**	lang
29	**wide**	weid
30	**thick**	þikk
31	**heavy**	hefie
32	**small**	small
33	**short**	schort
34	**narrow**	nær
35	**thin**	þyn
36	**woman**	frowe
37	**man (adult male)**	man
38	**man (human being)**	mennisch
39	**child**	child
40	**wife**	weif
41	**husband**	housbond
42	**mother**	moder
43	**father**	fader
44	**animal**	deer
45	**fish**	fisch
46	**bird**	foul
47	**dog**	hound
48	**louse**	lous
49	**snake**	snake
50	**worm**	wurm
51	**tree**	tree
52	**forest**	wald
53	**stick**	stikk
54	**fruit**	ofet

55	**seed**	seed
56	**leaf**	leef
57	**root**	root
58	**bark**	bark
59	**flower**	blossem
60	**grass**	grass
61	**rope**	raap
62	**skin**	skin
63	**meat**	fleesch
64	**blood**	blood
65	**bone**	baan
66	**fat**	fat
67	**egg**	æȝ
68	**horn**	horn
69	**tail**	tæl
70	**feather**	feððer
71	**hair**	heer
72	**head**	heed
73	**ear**	eer
74	**eye**	eeȝ
75	**nose**	nose
76	**mouth**	mouð
77	**tooth**	tooð
78	**tongue**	tunge
79	**fingernail**	fingernæl
80	**foot**	foot
81	**leg**	leg
82	**knee**	knee
83	**hand**	hand
84	**wing**	weeng

85	**belly**	belie
86	**guts**	rop
87	**neck**	nekk
88	**back**	bakk
89	**breast**	breest
90	**heart**	hert
91	**liver**	lifer
92	**drink**	drinken
93	**eat**	eten
94	**bite**	beiten
95	**suck**	soukken
96	**spit**	spitten
97	**vomit**	rechen
98	**blow**	blaawen
99	**breathe**	eðen
100	**laugh**	leghen
101	**see**	seen
102	**hear**	heren
103	**know**	knawen
104	**think**	þink
105	**smell**	smellen
106	**fear**	feer
107	**sleep**	sleepen
108	**live**	lifen
109	**die**	deʒen
110	**kill**	kyllen
111	**fight**	feghten
112	**hunt**	hunten
113	**hit**	hitten
114	**cut**	kutten

115	**split**	kleefen
116	**stab**	stab
117	**scratch**	krachen
118	**dig**	delfen
119	**swim**	swimmen
120	**fly**	fleen
121	**walk**	walken
122	**come**	kumen
123	**lie**	lidgen (to lie down): lewen (to tell a lie)
124	**sit**	sitten
125	**stand**	standen
126	**turn**	turnen
127	**fall**	fallen
128	**give**	ȝifen
129	**hold**	halden
130	**squeeze**	kwysen
131	**rub**	rubben
132	**wash**	waschen
133	**wipe**	weipen
134	**pull**	pullen
135	**push**	schoufen
136	**throw**	werpen
137	**tie**	tien (to tie): tie (necktie)
138	**sew**	sewen
139	**count**	tellen
140	**say**	sedgen
141	**sing**	singen
142	**play**	laaken
143	**float**	floten

144	**flow**	floowen
145	**freeze**	freesen
146	**swell**	swellen
147	**sun**	sunne
148	**moon**	moon
149	**star**	ster
150	**water**	water
151	**rain**	ræn
152	**river**	æ
153	**lake**	mere
154	**sea**	sæ
155	**salt**	salt
156	**stone**	staan
157	**sand**	sand
158	**dust**	dust
159	**earth**	erðe
160	**cloud**	welkin
161	**fog**	fog
162	**sky**	hæfen
163	**wind**	wind
164	**snow**	snaaw
165	**ice**	eis
166	**smoke**	smoke
167	**fire**	fyr
168	**ash**	asch
169	**burn**	sær
170	**road**	weȝ
171	**mountain**	bergh
172	**red**	reed
173	**green**	greene

174	**yellow**	ȝeel
175	**white**	hweit
176	**black**	swart
177	**night**	night
178	**day**	day
179	**year**	ȝeer
180	**warm**	warm
181	**cold**	kald (standard), chald (Southsaxon, Kentish)
182	**full**	full
183	**new**	new
184	**old**	ald
185	**good**	good
186	**bad**	yfel
187	**rotten**	rotten
188	**dirty**	fóul
189	**straight**	streght
190	**round**	sinwelt
191	**sharp**	scharp
192	**dull**	dol
193	**smooth**	smooð
194	**wet**	weet
195	**dry**	dry
196	**correct**	right
197	**near**	nægh
198	**far**	fer
199	**right**	right
200	**left**	left
201	**at**	at

202	**in**	in
203	**with**	mid
204	**and**	and
205	**if**	if
206	**because**	forððon
207	**name**	name

Verbs

Verbs are words that describe an action or a state of being. Verbs are either strong or weak, like nouns and adjectives. Strong verbs change their vowel to indicate tense, while weak verbs add a dental suffix to indicate tense. All verbs conjugate for person, singular and plural, and tense (past and present).

Weak verbs

A weak verb has the following endings in the present tense, using **maken** *to make, do* as an example:

	To make	
-	**sg.**	**pl.**
ich	mak**e**	mak**eð**
þu	mak**est**	mak**eð**
he/sche/it	mak**eð**	mak**eð**

So, the endings for weak and strong verbs are:

- ich -e
- þu -(e)st
- he -(e)ð
- we/ye/hie -eð

Just add the endings to the stem (maken is the stem *mak-* and the infinitive ending *-en*)

If the verb ends in a d/t, or some consonant cluster that makes it difficult to hear the ending, you keep the *e* in the 2nd and 3rd person. The plural ending is the same for all persons.

You can also derive verbs from adjectives by means of umlaut. For example:

- **full** - *full* -> **fyllen** *to fill*
- **gold** - *gold* -> **gylden** *to gild*
- **hard** - *hard* -> **herden** *to harden*
- **lang** - *long* -> **lengen** *to lengthen*
- **strang** - *strong* -> **strengen** *to strengthen*

Past tense of weak verbs

The past tenses of weak verbs either end in *-ed* or *-et*. If the word ends in a voiceless consonant, such as k, p, s, then it will add *-et*, otherwise, *-ed*.

The following illustrate the past tense endings:

Made

-	sg.	pl.
ich	mak**et**	mak**eten**
þu	mak**etest**	mak**eten**
he/sche/it	mak**et**	mak**eten**

To land (on a surface)

-	sg.	pl.
ich	ȝeland**ed**	ȝeland**eden**
þu	ȝeland**est**	ȝeland**eden**
he/sche/it	ȝeland**eð**	ȝeland**eden**

Irregular Weak Verbs

Some weak verbs, like OTL English and German, are irregular. These are equivalent to OTL English *think, thought, thought*

Present

-	sg.	pl.
ich	þench**e**	we þench**eð**
þu	þench**st**	ye þench**eð**
he/sche/it	þench**ð**	hie þench**eð**

Past

-	sg.	pl.
ich	þ**o**ght	we þ**o**ght**en**
þu	þ**o**ght**est**	ye þ**o**ght**en**
he/sche/it	þ**o**ght	hie þ**o**ght**en**

Strong Verbs

Strong verbs are verbs that change the vowel in the stem to indicate the tense, such as 'write, wrote, written' in OTL English.

To go long distance, travel

-	sg.	pl.
ich	far**e**	we far**eð**
þu	f**æ**r**st**	ye far**eð**
he/sche/it	f**æ**r**þ**	hie far**eð**

past

-	sg.	pl.
ich	f**oo**r	we f**o**r**en**
þu	f**oo**r**st**	ye f**o**r**en**
he/sche/it	f**oo**r	hie f**o**r**en**

Like all verbs, the plural is the same ending for all three persons. The *ich* and *he* forms are the same, however, in the past tense.

Type 1

lifen, *to live*

-	sg.	pl.
ich	life	we life**ð**
þu	life**st**	we life**ð**
he/sche/it	life**ð**	hie life**ð**

past

-	sg.	pl.
ich	life**d**	we life**den**
þu	life**dest**	we life**den**
he/sche/it	life**d**	hie life**den**

And in the perfect tense with **hafen** *to have*:

- ich hafe ȝeliffen.

Example text

Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Ȝemæn Anemning þem Mennischen Righten

Alle mennischen werðen free and ȝelich in worð and righten ȝeboren. Hei sind bestowed mid ȝeræd and inwit and scholen aanoðer in gast þem broðerhood dæd.

The Lord's Prayer

Laaferdebæd

Our fader þat art in Hæfen,

Ȝehalewed been þein name.

Kumen þein kyningdom,

Þein wille been doon,

On Erðe, as it is in Hæfen.

Ȝife us þis deȝ ure deȝleich bræd.

And forȝife us our schylden,

As we forȝifen our gyltendes.

And naght læd us into kostning,

But alees us fram yfel.

Amen.

Articles

Example sentences

Wikipedia Articles

Aesop's Fables

1. ↑ In our timeline, <ch> spellings came into English from French influence. In Magna Terra's timeline, it was a natural evolution of phonology that came about in the 1500s to modernize the spellings, inspired by other Germanic as well as some Latinic languages.

breeze wiki

BreezeWiki source code

Documentation and more information

Chat / Bug reports / Feature requests

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